

Abstract

Known network-units like Base Stations or Node B's receive signals comprising first packet fields which are directly analysable (layer 2) and second packet fields which are not analysable (layer 3) until they have been processed (defragmentation, decompression, demultiplexing, routing table consultation). To deal with these signals, the network-units analyse first information originating from said first fields, process second information originating from said second fields and analyse the processed second information. In case this processed second information indicates that the signal is destined for a next network-unit, possibly after a further processing, the signal is sent to the next network-unit. By, although said first field being a non-address field (quality field), introducing a kind of routing info into the first information, and making the processing of the second information dependent upon an analysis of said first (now kind of routing) information, the network-unit becomes more efficient by avoiding unnecessary processing.

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